

DANGERS FROM GAS LEAKAGE.

Advance Sheets from State Fire Marshal's Report.

RASH USE OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Carelessness With Gasoline Caused 395 Fires in Ohio During 1904—Practice of Using Fluid for Cleaning Purposes Deplored.

From advance sheets of the annual report of State Fire Marshal H. D. Davis:

Fires reported to the state fire marshal during 1904 as being caused by gas explosion, gas leaks and by explosion, number 94, but many fires reported as from unknown cause are doubtless properly chargeable to gas.

Gas leakage under the impervious pavements of cities is a subtle, uncontrollable, menace to property and to life as well. Many mysterious conflagrations presenting inexplicable phenomena are due to the presence in houses of gas which has entered through the cellar from a leaking main.

Gas companies anticipate a loss from leaks of 12 to 20 per cent of all the gas they force into their mains, it being cheaper to bear that loss than to open the streets and repair the pipes. A leakage of 187,000 cu. ft. per mile per annum for four-inch mains or 450,000 feet for twelve-inch mains is considered normal. The report of the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissions showed that in 1899 the mains in use for gas distribution in that state averaged 4.81 inches in diameter and their leakage for the year was 162,334 cu. ft. per mile. The gas companies of Massachusetts are required to report their "gas unaccounted for" which elsewhere is considered a confidential fact.

The authoritative tables of Field's Analysis of Gas Undertakings show that in the cities of England the gas leakage is about 050,000 cubic feet per mile of main per annum.

In small towns this gas escapes harmlessly through the earth, except when the ground is frozen, but under the asphalt and stone pavements of the city it is at all times forced along the outside of the main until it finds a fill around a service pipe, which by reason of its being more open, offers a path of least resistance into the cellar of some house. If the ventilation of the cellar is not ample the gas being lighter than air, accumulates in coal vaults or between the joists where an accidental spark, the striking of a match or the flame of a candle will ignite it with or without explosion. If the amount of the escaping gas is large it may be found in layers next the ceiling of every story of the house.

AN INSIDIOUS ENEMY.
This insidious enemy gives no warning, because in passing through the earth its elements and imperfectly assimilated naphtha vapors which give it odor are filtered out.

An eminent expert in gas leakage, James C. Bayles, M. E., Ph. D., in speaking of the presence in houses of gas from defective mains, in Insurance Engineering, said: "The most dangerous characteristic of this filtered gas is that it has little or no odor. None of the gases composing it carries any smell of its own. It is a rattlesnake which has lost its rattle; its power and disposition to strike remain unabated, but it is incapable of giving any warning of its presence or purpose. In buildings fronting on asphalted streets it is rarely looked for in vain."

Air containing 7 to 30 per cent of this gas will explode from a spark and generate heat enough to set fire to any readily inflammable material near it. That a fire started from the ignition of gas is often difficult to prove is because it leaves no ashes of its own. Conflagrations from gas have often been characterized as heat explosions. If companies which manufacture gas can afford so heavy a loss of their product rather than make repairs in mains, how much leakage may companies furnishing natural gas be tempted to stand?

FIRE LOSSES FROM GASOLINE EXPLOSIONS.

The reckless use of gasoline in Ohio caused 305 fires during 1904; 396 in 1903; 473 in 1901. The many appalling accounts of persons being burned to death by explosions of this product of petroleum does not seem to have taught the people a proper appreciation of its power to destroy. They are, perhaps, not aware that the vapor arising from

gasoline when mixed in proportion of over 7 per cent with the air is one of the most dangerous explosives. The liability of powder to explode in handling is but slight if compared with that of gasoline.

At the ordinary temperature of a dwelling, gasoline continually gives off inflammable vapor and a light, a spark or a lighted cigar within a distance of ten feet from the material may ignite it through its vapor which explodes. The vapor from one pint of gasoline will, in the absence of free ventilation, make 200 cubic feet of air explosive. It depends upon the proportion of air and vapor whether it becomes a burning gas or an explosive. The danger does not lie so much in the devices for its use as in having it about. The widespread practice of using it for cleaning purposes is reckless indeed, for aside from its making the surrounding air explosive the friction from rubbing textile fabrics in it may produce an electric spark which will ignite it and set the room ablaze. A recent circular from the National Board of Fire Underwriters carries expert advice relative to the handling of gasoline devices.

THE DEATH OF PETER STUDER.

Final Summons Came Suddenly Wednesday Evening.

OLD RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY.

The Family Home is Located on the Pigeon Run Road—Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Made—Services Will Probably be Held Saturday—Death of Peter J. Monnot at Canton.

Peter Studer, aged 72 years, died at the family home on the Pigeon Run road, just west of the city limits, at 5:45 o'clock Wednesday evening. Mr. Studer had been in failing health since the holidays but was somewhat better on Wednesday and was about the house at intervals. He had just finished his supper when he complained of being ill and sank rapidly. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death. The infirmities of age were the remote cause. Mr. Studer was a well known resident of the section west of the city. He had been a resident of the western end of Stark county since 1859, when he came to the United States from Switzerland. He was a member of the Seventy-sixth regiment O. V. I. during the civil war. In 1871 Mr. Studer was married to Miss Emma Bower. The deceased is survived by his wife and three children: Leo Studer, of Monmouth, Ill.; Louis and Miss Elizabeth Studer, of this city.

PETER J. MONNOT.
Canton, Jan. 19.—Peter J. Monnot died Wednesday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. J. Mercier, at 1713 Stark avenue. Death was due to cancer after an illness of twenty-two years. The deceased was 74 years of age and resided in Louisville for many years. He is survived by eight children, including the Hon. John E. Monnot, secretary of the Canton board of trade. The funeral services will be held in Louisville on Saturday.

CARE OF ORCHARDS.

This and Other Matters Discussed by Horticulturists.

The January meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society was held Wednesday at the home of J. B. Summers, north of Greentown. One hundred were present.

C. W. Faust discussed the winter care of orchards. He suggested fall plowing, heavy mulching and the trimming of trees when not frozen. D. N. Niswonger, John Roth and J. Bitzer spoke along the same lines. The question box led to the discussion of a number of opportune subjects. A report upon the condition of fruit was made. All agreed that the fruit trees were in an excellent condition. There is no evidence thus far that any of the fruit trees or the small fruits have been damaged by frosts or severe weather.

Real Estate For Sale.

The undersigned executor will offer at private sale two tracts of land, 34 miles southwest of Massillon on Pigeon Run road. First tract of 26.69 acres, Tuscarawas township, section 25, chpt. 1 land. Second tract 33.89 acres Tuscarawas township, section 25.

JOHN J. WEFELER,
Executor of John Wefeler, deceased.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official Report of Meeting on January 18.

The first meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society for the year 1905 was held at the residence of J. B. Summers, one-half mile north of Greentown, on Wednesday, January 18. There was a large attendance of both members and visitors for a midwinter meeting, and all were given a most hearty welcome by our genial host and hostess. The forenoon was given over to a social time and after a most excellent dinner was disposed of the society proceeded to the business of the day.

In the absence of President Rockhill, Vice President Frank A. Hanna called the meeting to order and addressed the society in a few well chosen words. He referred to the profitable meetings of the past year and predicted success for the present year by the large attendance today, and the apparent interest manifested in the welfare of the society. He tendered his support to the society and urged every member to take hold of the work of the year with determination, and closed by saying that nothing succeeds like success. The minutes of the December meeting were read and corrected to read with the name of Ed Byerly as a member of the nominating committee instead of W. B. Shanafelt. William Bechtel was appointed to collect membership fees.

Secretary's report for the year 1904: Your secretary has the pleasure to present a very encouraging report for the year 1904. The value of a Horticultural Society to a community as a benefactor in its line of work cannot be estimated. No better testimony to the value, nor to the appreciation of the worth of this society could be given than the unbroken record of an existence of twenty-five years. The membership is voluntary, and it begins the record of its twenty-sixth year with a membership of about ninety. During the year eight new members have been added to the list and a few who had dropped out of the society during a few former years have renewed their membership. We have lost by death three of our once substantial members and two by removal.

Fifty-eight members have paid the annual membership fee of \$1, and this, together with other receipts, as shown by the treasurer's report, finds our treasury in a satisfactory condition. The display of fruits has been excellent in quality, and in quantity and variety above the average. The display of flowers and vegetables has been good and the dinners never better. The meetings have been well attended, and we have been favored with an essay at nearly every meeting. Altogether, this society can congratulate itself on the work of the year, and the hopeful outlook for the year to come.—Mrs. S. O. Eggert, secretary.

By motion the report was accepted. The statement in the secretary's report of the existence of this society for a period of twenty-five years opened a discussion which led to the information that one of the charter members, M. Bitzer, of New Berlin, is a member of the society today and accordingly Mr. Bitzer was appointed historian to prepare a short history of the organization of this society, to be read at the next meeting.

C. W. Faust, essayist, had not prepared an essay in writing for the minutes as is the custom, but gave a good practical talk on "The Winter Care of Orchards." He said at no time in the history of the United States has the orchard received the intelligent care and marked attention as at the present time. As a people we are realizing more and more the profits, the pleasure and real, genuine satisfaction to be derived from a well kept orchard. From a standpoint of health we are better educating ourselves to the use of our staple fruits, and acquainting ourselves with their properties that we may enjoy them to their utmost and utilize them to the best of their worth. It is a God given pleasure to man to acquaint himself with the different kinds of fruits and the different varieties of a kind, a pleasure known only to those who possess the happy faculty of distinguishing one variety or kind from another. He gave several good suggestions on the pruning of young trees so that they may carry the fruit over the entire tree, but cautioned against the pruning of a tree when the wood was frozen. He laid particular stress on the mulching and nutrient necessary to the protection and growth of the perfect tree and its fruit. All trees to be mulched in winter; those in an orchard facing a northern exposure to be well mulched, but those facing a southern exposure should have twice the amount, with possibly one-half removed in early spring time. Heavy mulching will retard the blooming period possibly two weeks, and may tide the blossom over that period when it might be injured by late frosts. He recommended the application of potash as a fertilizer, to be put on in the early spring. It helps to build up the tissue, perfect the blossom and mature the fruit. Injuri-

ous insects and their habits demand our study and require our best judgment to battle against their work. He advised cultivating the orchard but not deep; this helps control the elements necessary to the growth of the perfect tree and its fruit. Work for a purpose and the reward will come.

Mr. Bitzer agreed with Mr. Faust and emphasized the idea that the success or failure of the orchard depends very much on the care bestowed upon it during the winter.

D. M. Niswonger referred to his paper on "The Orchard" in last year's report as expressing his views on this subject, and added that watchfulness and work were well worth the owner's time.

A motion that the question, "Is There Any Similarity Between Plant Life and That of Animal Life," be carried over until the next meeting prevailed. Essayist, George Leeper; alternate, D. M. Niswonger.

Question No. 1—Does the banana injure or benefit the horticulturist of Ohio? C. W. Faust said this question should receive attention; that when it comes down to a matter of health it is not one of nonsense; that the unsanitary conditions under which it is gathered, shipped, bought and sold is a matter to be looked after, and that the presence of hundreds of tons of bananas in the local market wrought much loss to the fruit grower. The opinion of others who took part in the discussion of this question was in accordance with those of Mr. Faust.

Attention was called to Bulletin No. 146 of the experiment station on "Strawberries," giving the name of the variety, time of blossoming and fruiting, being an excellent guide on the growing of strawberries. Reports of standing committees: Orchards—J. T. Roth, chairman, reported no change in the condition of fruit trees. Prospects for the fruit crop are excellent. Vineyards and berries—C. W. Faust, chairman, said that small fruits seem developed to the last bud.

Apples—The committee on apples take pleasure to report as follows: S. P. Killinger exhibits five varieties, two for name which we cannot name, but will report next meeting; the other three varieties, English Russet, Weaver Sweet and Ben Davis, are very fine. Mrs. S. O. Eggert has a specimen of Stark, very good. C. Y. Faust has four varieties, Ben Davis, Cinderella, Peck's Pleasant and one for name which we cannot name. Robert Shanafelt has one variety for name which we cannot name. Committee, M. Bitzer, W. B. Shanafelt.

Flowers—The only flowers on the table are exhibited by C. W. Faust and is a very creditable display. Among the display are several varieties of carnations, four varieties of roses, umbrella palm, primrose, chrysanthemum, eglivaria galucia and smilax in bloom; also a large calla lily in bloom which was donated to the hostess. Committee, Alfaretta Saylor.

Vegetables—We find one variety of potato for name by C. W. Faust. The committee name it Rural New Yorker; a fine specimen. Committee, C. F. Lablin, J. R. Mathews.

The committee on fruit asked the society to purchase a later work on the description of fruits than the edition now owned by the society. W. B. Shanafelt offered a motion that the committee be authorized to purchase the best work of the kind. Motion prevailed.

The bound annual reports were accepted from the Roller Publishing Company and a motion offered that an order be drawn on the treasurer for \$25 in favor of the Roller Printing Company. Carried.

W. H. Hershey, treasurer, gave a summary report for the year 1904, showing a balance of \$76.92 in the treasury.

Renewals and new members—J. R. Matthews, Canton; M. A. Fisher, Canton; J. B. Summer, Greentown. Meetings for the year will be held as follows: February, J. B. Heacock, Mt. Union; March, E. Fawcett, Alliance; April, New Berlin hall; May, J. J. Bast, Massillon; June, Nimsilla park; July, S. P. Killinger, east of Canal Fulton; August, W. C. Lablin, Canton; September, George Leeper, south of Massillon; October, Mrs. L. Barnes, Canton; November, D. Buffmeyer, north of Canton; December, Stark county infirmary. The next meeting will be held at the residence of J. B. Heacock, Mt. Union, on Wednesday, February 15.

A vote of thanks was tendered our host and hostess for the excellent entertainment given the society. Adjournment.

Frank A. Hanna, president pro tem.; Mrs. S. O. Eggert, secretary.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

Penna. Trainmen and Officers Expected to Settle Amicably.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—The general opinion here is that matters at issue between trainmen and officers of the Pennsylvania railroad will be amicably settled, perhaps this afternoon.

STRIKE RIDDEN ST. PETERSBURG

City Has the Appearance of a Beleaguered Place.

CAVALRY SEEN EVERYWHERE.

The Authorities are Making Every Effort to Prevent a Demonstration Before the Palace Tomorrow—Strikers Declare They Will Die in Their Tracks—Other News by Wire.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—The strikers are parading the main streets in the center of the city, closing every industrial establishment. The city presents the appearance of a beleaguered place. The military are in complete possession. Cavalry is seen everywhere. On every bulletin board is posted a government proclamation forbidding parades and assemblages in streets. The authorities are determined to prevent a great demonstration on Sunday on the palace square but preparations are proceeding, men declaring they are ready to die in their tracks.

All cavalry regiments have been called in from barracks in surrounding districts and concentrated in St. Petersburg to be used to prevent any demonstration near the palace. At 6 p. m. the situation had much improved. There have been no disturbances of importance during the day and the authorities believe they have the situation well in hand.

BANQUET ARRANGEMENTS.

Holders of Banquet Tickets Use Court Street Entrance.

Canton, Jan. 21.—The executive committee of the Young Men's McKinley club met Thursday evening and completed final arrangements for the banquet to be held on Tuesday evening, January 31, in the Auditorium, in memory of the late William McKinley. The entertaining of the speakers and the other guests of the club was placed in the hands of the speakers' committee, of which William L. Day is chairman. It was decided that the holders of banquet tickets should enter the Auditorium by way of the court street entrance and that those having general admission tickets should use the other entrance to the big building. An acceptance from Ryerson Ritchie, of Detroit, to be a guest of the club at the banquet, was announced by President McCulloch.

BRYAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Met the President and Remained Ten Minutes.

Washington, Jan. 21.—William J. Bryan called on President Roosevelt at the White House today. He was cordially received and taken by the President into the latter's private office, where with ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, he remained five or ten minutes. When he came out he said he had discussed several matters with the President in a cordial and satisfactory manner. It was a pleasure, he said, for him to commend the President's attitude in some things and he had told him so. He agreed with him in regard to railroad legislation.

CASE CONTINUED.

Acme Food Co., of Chicago, Asks Settlement.

The case of the Acme Food Company, of Chicago, vs. L. J. Paul and wife, of Massillon, in which the latter are charged with having ordered a bill of poultry and stock food amounting to \$152, and for which the plaintiff asks settlement, was continued until Monday, January 30. This case is similar to several others which will be tried in local courts in the near future in all of which the food company is the plaintiff.

An agent by the name of Fry canvassed Massillon some weeks ago and sold large orders of this food, agreeing to aid in reselling it after it had been delivered. Promissory notes were taken in lieu of payment. The agent forgot to appear and help to dispose of the goods and many of the victims of the scheme are now refusing to pay. They will be forced to appear in court and explain matters.

"Isn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the home. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen."

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Superintendent Eyman is Expected Home Next Week.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, who attended a meeting of the American Health Association in Havana, Cuba, last week, has reached the American shores again and is visiting in some of the Southern cities for a few days in company with the other prominent physicians of the state. He is expected home the middle of next week.

Because of the absence of Superintendent Eyman, the meeting of the trustees last Thursday was simply a business session at which several bills were ordered paid. The reports submitted showed the hospital to be in an excellent condition as regards the general health and the welfare of the patients in other respects.

The prospects for base ball for next season seem bright as a large number of the old players will be seen again on the diamond and several new players will wear the hospital uniform. The team will be as strong, apparently, as in former years, when but a very few defeats were suffered.

Dr. S. E. Vaughn, of the staff of physicians, is visiting in Chicago.

STRIKE AVERTED.

North Lawrence Miners Quit Work But Will Return.

For a time there was danger of a serious strike at the North Lawrence mines of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, but it is said that the differences between the miners and operators have been patched up and that the fifty miners at mine No. 1, who struck Thursday, will return to work Monday. The officials of the Massillon Coal Mining Company have ordered the mine to be open on that date, and the success of the attempted settlement will then be determined definitely. The trouble is said to have occurred over differences of opinion between the miners and operators concerning the dead work scale.

MAIL SACKS DESTROYED.

Magazines and Papers Got Under Wheels of Mail Train.

Two mail sacks full of papers, magazines and other mail were ground to pieces under the wheels of mail train No. 24, on the Pennsylvania railroad as it passed through Massillon, eastbound, early Saturday morning. The mail clerk who kicked off the mail bags consigned to Massillon did not leave them far enough and they were drawn under the wheels by the suction caused by the speed at which the train was moving. No attempt was made to gather up the contents of the bags, so badly were they damaged.

CITY'S HEALTH GOOD.

In Eight Years it Has Never Been Better.

According to Sanitary Policeman Elsass this is one of the quietest winters in the health department which has been experienced in eight years. There is not a single contagious disease placard tacked up today, and during the entire winter there have been but few of these cards in place at one time. Altogether the health of the city could not be better.

OBITUARY.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG.

John F. Armstrong died January 13, 1905, at his home in Holmes county, three miles south of Fredericksburg, aged 73 years. On September 20, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Doll, of East Greenville. His wife, one son, Walter, and one daughter, Mrs. Belle Boyd, seven grandchildren, Mrs. Leeper of Fredericksburg, Mrs. Anna Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, and Dr. Robert Armstrong, of Iowa, survive. Mr. Armstrong was born in Holmes county and resided there all his life. He was well known throughout Holmes and Wayne counties. He was a man of industrious habits, perseverance and enterprise, a good citizen and an obliging neighbor, a man of honor and integrity; careful in his intercourse and dealings with his fellow man; a trusted friend who could at all times be relied upon. His loss will be felt in the community and the memory of his life of faithful toil will not be forgotten. Two years ago his health began to fail and continued to do so until last October, when he was prostrated and soon became helpless. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Johnston, of the M. E. church at Chant Run, Medina county, the Rev. Mr. Hushour, of the M. E. church at Fredericksburg, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Congregational church at Fredericksburg. Interment was made in the East Side cemetery at Fredericksburg.

It goes to try our weak nature.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS OWNED BY
Babney's Book Store, Binghamton's Cigar
stand and Hankins's News Stand in
North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class
matter.



MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905

The value of old newspapers as historical references was illustrated in a lecture delivered before the New York Press club the other night. Through the medium of the newspaper advertisements alone, facsimiles of which were thrown on a screen, enough facts showing the history and conditions existing in New York one hundred years ago could be gleaned to fill a volume.

The Washington Post reports the result of an investigation as to the speech or writing of Abraham Lincoln in which he is alleged to have used the following words:

You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time.

According to the Post Mr. Spofford, of the congressional library, made a written reply in which he says the sentence does not occur in any of Lincoln's writings, adding that Mr. Nicolay, Lincoln's secretary and associate of Colonel John Hay in writing the elaborate biography of Lincoln, told Spofford the alleged Lincoln saying was spurious. Librarian Spofford says the real author of the popular sentence was Phineas T. Barnum, the famous showman, who "fooled the people" more successfully than any other man of his time.

The commissioner general of immigration claims to have positive evidence that steamship companies as well as foreign societies organized for the purpose, encourage undesirable immigrants to come to the United States, who afterward become public charges, or are deported for being here in violation of the law. This evidence was obtained as the result of an investigation at Ellis island. It is to be reinforced through an investigation to be made abroad by a special agent of the immigration department. The commissioner says that the steamship companies, through their foreign agencies, advertise that work can be easily found in this country and guarantee a return passage in case the immigrant is either unsuccessful in obtaining work or for any other reasons falls into straits in this country. The charge is a serious one. It is to be hoped that as soon as the commissioner has completed his investigation an effective remedy for the imposition will be found and applied by the authorities.

LITERARY NOTES.

Scribner's Magazine for February contains the first installment of a new lot of letters by "A Diplomat's Wife."—Mary King Waddington. These are Mrs. Waddington's vivid record of a visit to Italy in 1880, just after M. Waddington had resigned the prime ministership in France. They were received in Rome with the greatest distinction, and these letters give a picture of the court life of that day, and are fully illustrated from portraits and photographs.

Frank A. Vanderlip presents in this number a remarkable and even astounding account of the spread of socialism in Europe, particularly its enforced recognition by the most conservative governments. This paper will be a revelation to Americans, who have no conception of the hold which socialistic doctrines have on European governments. In Germany, for example, the whole system of old age pensions is a part of the Socialist programme which has been reluctantly accepted by the government. Mr. Vanderlip's marvellous power of clear statement presents these problems as never before to a popular audience.

Mrs. Wharton's serial, "The House of Mirth," which plunged immediately into interest, is taken up with a house party where there is a great deal of bridge, considerable gossip, and some flirtation.

TONSILINE
CURES
SORE THROAT.
Is safe and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 50 and 25 cents. All Druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, OHIO.

LIBERTY OR DEATH

Demand by St. Petersburg

Workmen in Petition to Czar Nicholas.

STRIKE SPREADS LIKE WILDFIRE

Workmen by Thousands Leave Their

Tasks and Join Discontented Fellow

Workers in Streets—Priest Who is

Leader of Strikers is Arrested.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With the Russian capital seemingly on the verge of an incipient revolution, thousands of workmen parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing the seeds of disorder, half the city in darkness and without fire protection owing to walkouts, the situation was hourly growing more tense when the authorities decided last night to adopt energetic measures to preserve order, prevent rioting and overawe the violent minded, at the same time seeking to placate the striking workmen by offering satisfaction of their demands insofar as they are just and reasonable, thus acting with combined firmness and moderation.

The government augmented the garrison of the city with 2,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry from Tsarskoe Selo and filed the streets, especially in the disaffected quarter, with heavy patrols of soldiers.

The refusal to permit a delegation of workmen to present a petition to Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe Selo has made it known that the great demonstration planned for Sunday with its unlimited possibilities for an outbreak will not be permitted to take place. At the same time, acting in conjunction with a conference of employers, it has been determined to offer concessions in the terms of employment, which the employers declared the great majority of the workmen would be inclined to accept if they were guaranteed protection from the more violent faction.

Strikers' Petition to Emperor. The strikers' petition to the emperor says in part:

Sirs: We, workmen, inhabitants of St. Petersburg and of all classes, our wives, children and indigent parents, come to you, our sovereign, asking for protection. We are poor, persecuted, burdened with labor beyond our strength. We are insulted, treated not as men but as slaves, who ought to bear their cruel fate in silence. We are being plunged deeper in the mire and deprived of our rights. Unjustly, stifled by destitution and injustice, we are perishing. We have no strength left.

Since we have arrived at the extreme limits of endurance, we have reached the terrible moment when death is to be preferred to a continuation of our intolerable sufferings. We have left our work and informed our employers that we will not resume until our demands are conceded. We have not asked much, we have asked but for means of livelihood, without which life is a burden and torture. Our first request is that our masters should investigate our case. They have refused. We have been denied the right to put forward our claims. It being held that such right is not recognized by law.

After referring to the eight hour day and other points in their case, the petitioners continue:

Country on Verge of Ruin.

Any one of us who dared raise his voice in the interests of the working classes has been thrown into prison or transported. Kindness and good feeling have been treated as a crime. The bureaucracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin by a shameful way. It is luring it to its downfall. We have no voice in the heavy burdens imposed; we do not know for whom or why this money is wrung from an impoverished people, and we do not know how it is expended. This state of things, contrary to divine laws, renders life impossible. It were better that we should all perish, we workers and all Russia. Then, at least, we would be free from the miseries of capitalist and exploiters and poor, corrupt officials, robbers of the Russian people.

Assembled before thy palace, we plead for salvation. Refuse not thine aid and raise thy people from their tomb. Give them means of working out their destiny. Rescue them from intolerable officialdom. Throw down the wall that separates free thy people; order that they may rule the country with thee. Create for thy people the happiness wrenched from us leaving us nothing but sorrow and humiliation.

Demand Representative Government.

We pray your majesty graciously receive our demands, which are inspired by a desire for your majesty and our welfare and the consciousness of the necessity of escape from an intolerable situation. Russia is too great and her needs too varied and numerous for official rule only. National representation is indispensable, as only the people themselves know the country's real needs. Refuse not this aid, but order a convocation of representatives of all classes, including workmen. Let all be free and equal in the elections, and to this end permit the election of a constituent assembly by general secret ballot. That is our chief demand, in which all else centres. It is the sole basis for our wounds, which will otherwise speedily bring us death.

Order and swear they shall be satisfied and you will make Russia happy and glorious and inscribe your name forever in the hearts of our people and their posterity, while should you refuse and reject our prayer we will die in this square before your palace. We have nowhere else to go. Only two paths are open to us, either towards liberty and happiness or to the grave. Should our lives serve as a holocaust for suffering Russia, we shall not regret the sacrifice but shall bear it willingly.

It is reported that Father Copon, the leader of the workmen, has been quietly spirited away from his bodyguard and taken into custody in furtherance of the plan to disorganize the elements that are threatening the peace of the city.

The authorities believe that by these steps they have the situation well in hand and announce that they expect a peaceful solution of the problem.

Strike Assumes Political Phase.

The situation has entered an acute stage and the strike had assumed an open political phase. The day was one of intense excitement. Mill after mill and factory after factory closed. Thousands of workmen paraded the streets and when their colleagues refused to join them broke down gates and forced out the men. The whole industrial center is idle. All the textile mills and printing offices in St. Petersburg are closed. One electric light plant and one water plant have shut down and 100,000 men are out.

Throughout the day workmen's meetings were held, at which incendiary speeches were made, the wildest threats being uttered as to what would come in the event of the authorities and employers failing to meet their demands. The nervousness and dread of what the next few days might bring forth was increased by reports that the workmen of Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Kishineff and other large cities in the interior might join the movement. While the government and employers temporized the telegraphers and railroad employees threatened to join the walkout, paralyzing the communication of the country. Many foreigners are preparing to send their families abroad. Every newspaper in St. Petersburg has been forced to suspend publication owing to the strike.

Government Taken by Surprise.

The suddenness of the strike and the far-reaching nature of the workmen's organization was largely a surprise to the government and employers. Starting with the walkout of a few thousand employees of the Putiloff iron works, due to purely industrial causes, it spread as rapidly as a conflagration through the laboring classes of St. Petersburg and became general. At first only industrial demands were presented, such as shortening the hours of labor and for increase of wages, but poverty and discontent, under the incitement of Socialistic Democratic agitators, led to the formulation of political demands.

GRAPE READY FOR RIOTERS.

Battery Provided With Deadly Charge to Slaughter Workmen.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—In the midst of the excitement over the strike situation the incident at the winter palace on Thursday is attracting secondary consideration. Sensational reports of a widespread conspiracy and wholesale defection in the army seem to be without foundation.

Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, in his preliminary report, shows that the calisson of the battery contained charges of grape in readiness for a possible emergency, such as to take the streets in case of rioting, one of which was introduced into a gun in front of the saluting charge. The gunners are under arrest and their antecedents are being examined.

The military authorities are inclined to believe that the incident was the work of two men, one of whom inserted the missiles while the other trained the gun. An eye-witness has reported that he had seen a cannoner carefully training the gun, but this does not agree with the statement made by Grand Duke Sergius that the gun must have been pointed downward, as the charge struck the ice, ricocheting, and two balls entering the imperial pavilion.

MAY DAM PORT ARTHUR.

Novel Japanese Project to Salvage Russian Warships.

Tokio, Jan. 21.—It has been proposed to dam Port Arthur harbor at the entrance and pump out the water preparatory to salvaging the Russian vessels. A naval officer said that under ordinary circumstances such a great work would be unprofitable, but in view of the number of ships possibly salvageable and the shallowness and smallness of the harbor it may be the most economical method.

London, Jan. 21.—The Associated Press understands that Secretary Hay's circular note regarding the preservation of the integrity of China has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain and all the non-belligerent powers to which it was addressed. In diplomatic circles here the opinion prevails that the note will effectively prevent piling any pans of effort for a readjustment of China's boundaries at the conclusion of the war and that a political cause for friction is removed.

DYING OF SPOTTED FEVER.

Dread Disease Attacks Lumber Camp and Three Are Dead.

Andover, Me., Jan. 21.—Three men are dead and two others critically ill as a result of an outbreak of spotted fever in a lumbering camp at Lakeview plantation. There 30 men have been employed. The camp has been broken up and the men who have been exposed to the disease have been scattered in all directions, causing great alarm in this section. Most of the lumbermen are said to have a readily exhibited symptoms of the disease. The state board of health has begun an investigation.

Two Brothers Murdered. Rapid City, S. D., Jan. 21.—Two brothers known as Cain brothers who own valuable mining property at Lamarack, 15 miles east of here, have been murdered near the mine.

SMOOT UNDER FIRE

Mormon Senator Takes Stand and Testifies in His Own Behalf.

HE DISAPPROVES OF POLYCAMY

Denies That Endowment House Obligation Conflicts With His Oath as Senator—Disclaims Responsibility for Conduct of Others in Church.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Interest in the Smoot investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections was stirred by the unexpected determination to put Senator Smoot on the stand in his own behalf, without waiting for other witnesses now en route from Utah.

The senator was under direct and cross-examination and frankly answered most of the questions asked. He acquitted himself excellently and appeared to make a favorable impression on the members of the committee.

The examination of Senator Smoot related to matters intimately connected with church policy and his duty toward the church as compared with his duties as a senator. He said he had not taken any oaths that would interfere with his loyalty to his government. His recollection of the endowment house ceremonies was indistinct, he said, but he was sure there were no obligations taken to average the blood of the prophets upon either "this nation" or "this generation," as had been testified to by witnesses for the prosecution.

Concerning his own family, he said he was married Sept. 17, 1884, and has but one wife. They have six children. He said that at the time of his marriage he did not take the endowments, but that in 1889 he had gone through the endowment house at the request of his father, before taking a trip to the San Juan islands with his father, for the benefit of the latter's health. He said he told his father at that time that he did not care much about taking the ceremony.

Senator Smoot said he strongly disapproved of polygamy and asserted that he would not recommend anyone for appointment to public office who was a polygamist. He disclaimed any knowledge of or responsibility for the acknowledged unlawful acts of President Joseph Smith of the Mormon church. He was glad that an order had been made prohibiting the holding of religious classes in public schools.

MOTHER PICKS WRONG PIN.

Unwittingly Damages Case of Son on Trial for Life.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21.—Several interesting events occurred at the murder trial of Charles L. Tucker, and the climax came when Mrs. A. Fred Tucker, mother of the prisoner, failed to identify as the property of her son a stickpin which the prosecution claims was stolen from the Page home after Mabel Page was murdered. Other witnesses had declared that Tucker had worn the pin for two years before the murder.

Mrs. Tucker was handed two stickpins and asked if she could identify either of them as the property of her son. One of the pins was what had been known as the Page pin and which was found in Tucker's pocket after his arrest. The other pin was one introduced in the case by the defense. Mrs. Tucker looked at the pins for a moment and then, handing her questioner the pin purchased after the murder, said she thought it was the property of her son.

Tucker's father and brother picked out the alleged Page pin as the one they thought the prisoner had worn for three years.

ARTISANS QUIT WORK ON HOODOO SKYSCRAPER.

On Hoodoo Skyscraper.

Columbus, O., Jan. 21.—Because of a series of 21 accidents since the erection of the Columbus Savings and Trust company's skyscraper, commenced last fall, and horrified by Alfred F. Smith, a bricklayer, plunging to death from the ninth story, all workmen on the structure quit, saying the building is "hoodooed." The colored laborers cannot be induced to return to work.

Sawmill Boiler Kills Two Men. Somerset, Ky., Jan. 21.—An immense boiler at a sawmill at Barnetta, in this county, exploded, killing Woodson Dalton and Milton Roberts and seriously injuring John Carver, Tom Norflett and Charles Gaston, all prominent men.

Negro in Hurry to Be Hanged. Chicago, Jan. 21.—After making a request on the scaffold to "please hurry things along," John Johnson, colored, was hanged in the county jail here for killing a policeman.

MITCHELL VINDICATED.

Delegate Who Made Charges Against Him Expelled from Union.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—Robert Randall, delegate to the United Mine Workers' convention from Dietz, Wyo., who charged President Mitchell with having sold out to the operators during the recent Colorado strike, has been expelled from the organization by the national convention.

Randall made a statement which was marked by the absence of the abuse of President Mitchell which he used previously. President Mitchell asserted that either himself or Randall should not be in the convention.

"This man Randall says that my accusation that he made false statements in his local forced him to his attack. If anything were needed to prove his duplicity that statement does it. Brother Randall should not have come here; you could have led more successfully from Dietz, Wyo. The president of your district has said he does not believe a word you have said. 'If one charge that this delegate makes is true I am unfit to occupy the place I do. I should be deposed. If they are not I have a right to protection. Either this man or I should not be here. One of us should leave this convention. I leave it for the delegates to say which it shall be.'"

A resolution was then adopted expressing confidence in President Mitchell and requiring Delegate Randall to make public retraction of his charges or stand expelled from the United Mine Workers of America. Randall refused to retract his statement and left the hall.

GOOD PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Grand Chief Morrissey May Prevent Strike on P. R. R.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—A strike of the freight trainmen in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie has been delayed if not entirely averted by the presence in this city of Grand Master Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. There appears to be better feeling on both sides and although the situation has not materially changed it is less acute. It was expected that definite action would be taken at a conference between General Manager Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Lee and the board of adjustment, but after an interview it was announced that the conference would be continued today. At the conclusion of the conference the following joint statement was issued by Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Morrissey:

"No new propositions were made and the situation stands practically as it was, but the conference will be resumed. The conference was largely to enable Mr. Morrissey more thoroughly to familiarize himself with the questions at issue from the company's standpoint."

Grand Master Morrissey came here prepared to present a proposition which might be considered in the nature of a compromise and it is known that General Manager Atterbury is anxious to preserve the company's record of continued freedom from labor difficulties of an extreme nature.

DESPERADO BREAKS JAIL.

William Murphy Gains Liberty by Tearing Up Floor.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 21.—William Murphy, who, it is alleged, cut the throat of his sweetheart, Mary Kupfer, age 16; injured her sister, her father and two girls who went to their rescue, and who was captured in the key water of Elk creek, effected his escape from the county jail here last night.

He tore up the flooring of his cell, crawled underneath the jail to a corridor, which he got into by tearing away the floor. He then climbed out of a window. His escape was not discovered until two hours afterward. A large posse of officers, heavily armed, started on a search for him.

MORE PARKS FOR GOTHAM.

Borough Presidents Recommend Expenditure of \$13,000,000 on Them.

New York, Jan. 21.—A joint report of the five borough presidents recommending the purchase of land for more than a score of new parks in Greater New York to cost \$13,000,000 has been presented to the board of estimate.

Nine millions of the amount asked for is for Manhattan. The largest project is for a park to connect Morningside and Riverside parks, from 121st to 134th streets. The land is estimated to be worth \$5,000,000. Brooklyn wants new parks to cost \$2,500,000.

Three Ragpickers Cremated.

New York, Jan. 21.—Two men and a woman, Italian ragpickers, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the hotel they occupied in Harlem. It was not known that the hotel was tenanted and the bodies were not discovered until the ruins were searched.

Went in Alive, Came Out Dead.

Mahoney City, Pa., Jan. 21.—John Mochka and Martin Krachinski met instant death in the Mahanoy City colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. Mochka was killed by a premature blast and Krachinski by a fall of coal.

Boy Coaster Dies in Hospital.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 21.—The three little boys who were run over by a locomotive in Tyrone while coasting are dead. The third, George Leiper, age 9, died in the Altoona hospital.

And Her Name Was Maud.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 21.—Edward Cruise was killed to death by a mule named Maud, which he was watering.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50c.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	80
Creamery butter, per lb.	84
Eggs, per dozen	80
Chickens, spring, per lb.	15
Chickens, per pound	24
Lettuce, per lb.	16
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	24 26
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	12-14
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	\$1.12
Oats	82-88

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	48
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10.11

"Neglect colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 21, 1905:

Blesler, Mrs. B. L.	Baughman, Mrs. Edith
Bower, Mrs. Treva	Coyne, Amelia
Freeman, Miss Katie	Garnett, Mrs. Lewis
Wells, Mrs. Mary	Bargrave, Miss Jennie
Martin, Miss Augusta	Bloch, Mrs. Elizabeth

FEBRUARY.

Bowers, Frank
Bowers, G.
Garret, E.
Hudson, Will
Meyers, Fleazy
Slayman, Frances
Storm, Ed
Stucker, John

Wensel, George

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOTIS A. KOONS, P. M.

FEBRUARY AND FOODS.

In typhoid fever the intestines are the seat of the trouble, and all solid foods should be debarred. Here nutritious broths and liquids are needed, but no meat should be given until the temperature has been normal for several days. In scarlet fever avoid all nitrogenous foods, because the kidneys and skin are congested, and those are the organs that excrete nitrogen. Their work should be lessened, not increased. For this reason any of the legumes, beans, peas or lentils should not be used. Broth made from them would be most disastrous, while beef or mutton broth, which is less nutritious, can be readily assimilated.

Hopeless Case.

"Do you enjoy classical music?" asked the young woman.
"Yes, miss," answered Mr. Cumrox;
"I enjoy it much, but I never can get over the idea that the tunes would sound better if they were played by a mandolin or banjo club."—Washington Star.

ALL KINDS
Children going to school? Then put HOOD'S on their feet.
Ask for Plymouths.
MADE FOR the Whole Family as well.
HOOD RUBBERS
TRADE MARK
NOT MADE BY A TRUST
IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE US

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated from the French by Mary Louise Mandes

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(CONTINUED.)

To aid a child to become himself and a brother it is necessary to protect him against the violent and destructive action of the forces of disorder. These forces are exterior and interior. Every child is menaced from without not only by material dangers, but by the middlemoresness of alien wills, and from within by an exaggerated idea of his own personality and all the fancies it breeds. There is a great outward danger which may come from the abuse of power in educators. The right of might finds itself a place in education with extreme facility. To educate another one must have renounced this right—that is to say, made abnegation of the inferior sentiment of personal importance, which transforms us into the enemies of others, even of our own children. Our authority is beneficent only when it is inspired by one higher than our own. In this case it is not only salutary, but also indispensable, and becomes in its turn the best guarantee against the greater peril which threatens the child from within—that of exaggerating his own importance. At the beginning of life the vividness of personal impressions is so great that to establish an equilibrium they must be submitted to the gentle influence of a calm and superior will. The true quality of the office of educator is to represent this will to the child in a manner as continuous and as disinterested as possible. Educators, then, stand for all that is to be respected in the world. They give to the child impressions of that which precedes it, outruns it, envelops it, but they do not crush it. On the contrary, their will and all the influence they transmit become elements nutritive of its native energy. Such use of authority as this cultivates that fruitful obedience out of which free souls are born. The purely personal authority of parents, masters and institutions is to the child like the brushwood beneath which the young plant withers and dies. Impersonal authority, the authority of a man who has first submitted himself to the time honored realities before which he wishes the individual fancy of the child to bend, resembles pure and luminous air. True, it has an activity and influence in its manner, but it nourishes our individuality and gives it firmness and stability. Without this authority there is no education. To watch, to guide, to keep a firm hand—such is the function of the educator. He should appear to the child not like a barrier of whims, which, if need be, one may clear, provided the leap be proportioned to the height of the obstacle, but like a transparent wall through which may be seen unchanging realities, laws, limits and truths against which no action is possible. Thus arises respect, which is the faculty of conceiving something greater than ourselves—respect, which broadens us and frees us by making us more modest. This is the law of education for simplicity. It may be summed up in these words: To make free and reverential men, who shall be individual and fraternal.

Let us draw from this principle some practical applications.

From the very fact that the child is the future he must be linked to the past by piety. We owe it to him to clothe tradition in the forms most practical and most fit to create a deep impression; whence the exceptional place that should be given in education to the ancients, to the cult of remembrance of the past and by extension to the history of the domestic roof-tree. Above all do we fulfill a duty toward our children when we give the place of honor to the grandparents. Nothing speaks to a child with so much force or so well develops his modesty as to see his father and mother on all occasions preserve toward an old grandfather, often infirm, an attitude of respect. It is a perpetual object lesson that is irresistible. That it may have its full force it is necessary for a tacit understanding to obtain among all the grownup members of the family. To the child's eyes they must all be in league, held to mutual respect and understanding, under penalty of compromising their educational authority, and in their number must be counted the servants. Servants are big people, and the same sentiment of respect is injured in the child's disregard of them as in his disregard of his father or grandfather. The moment he addresses an impolite or arrogant word to a person older than himself he strays from the path that a child ought never to quit, and if only occasionally the parents neglect to point this out they will soon perceive by his conduct toward themselves that the enemy has found entrance to his heart.

We mistake if we think that a child is naturally alien to respect, basing this opinion on the very numerous examples of irreverence which he offers us. Respect is for the child a fundamental need. His moral being feeds on it. The child aspires confusedly to revere and admire something, but when advantage is not taken of this aspiration it gets corrupted or lost. By our lack of cohesion and mutual deference we, the grownups, discredit daily in the child's eyes our own cause and that of everything worthy of respect. We inoculate in him a bad spirit whose effects then turn against us.

This pitiful truth nowhere appears with more force than in the relations between masters and servants as we have made them. Our social errors, our want of simplicity and kindness, all fall back upon the heads of our children. There are certainly few people of the middle classes who understand that it is better to part with many thousands of dollars than to lead their children to lose respect for servants, who represent in our households the humble, yet nothing is truer. Maintain as strictly as you will conventions and distances, that demarcation of social frontiers which permits each one to remain in his place and to observe the law of differences—that is a good thing. I am persuaded—but on condition of never forgetting that those who serve us are men and women like ourselves. You require of your domestics certain formulas of speech and certain attitudes, outward evidence of the respect they owe you. Do you also teach your children and use yourselves show them toward your servants which show them that you respect their dignity as individuals as you desire them to respect you? Here we have continually in our homes an excellent ground for experiment in the practice of that mutual respect which is one of the essential conditions of social sanity. I fear we profit by it too little. We do not fail to exact respect, but we fail to give it. So it is most frequently the case that we get only hypocrisy and this supplementary result, all unexpected—the cultivation of pride in our children. These two factors combined heap up great difficulties for that future which we ought to be safeguarding. I am right, then, in saying that the day when by your own practices you have brought about the lessening of respect in your children you have suffered a sensible loss.

Why should I not say it? It seems to me that the greater part of us labor for this loss. On all sides, in almost every social rank, I notice that a pretty bad spirit is fostered in children, a spirit of reciprocal contempt. Here those who have calloused hands and working clothes are disdained; there it is all who do not wear blue jeans. Children educated in this spirit make sad fellow citizens. There is in all this the want of that simplicity which makes it possible for men of good intentions, of however diverse social standing, to collaborate without any friction arising from the conventional distance that separates them.

If the spirit of caste causes the loss of respect, partisanship, of whatever sort, is quite as productive of it. In certain quarters children are brought up in such fashion that they respect but one country—their own; one system of government—that of their parents and masters; one religion—that which they have been taught. Does any one suppose that in this way men can be shaped who shall respect country, religion and law? Is this a proper respect—this respect which does not extend beyond what touches and belongs to ourselves? Strange blindness of cliques and coteries, which arrogate to themselves with so much ingenuous complacency the title of schools of respect, and which, outside themselves, respect nothing. In reality they teach, "Country, religion, law—we are all these!" Such teaching fosters fanaticism, and if fanaticism is not the sole antisocial ferment it is surely one of the worst and most energetic.

If simplicity of heart is an essential condition of respect, simplicity of life is its best school. Whatever be the state of your fortune, avoid everything which could make your children think themselves more or better than others. Though your wealth would permit you to dress them richly, remember the evil you might do in exciting their vanity. Preserve them from the evil of believing that to be elegantly dressed suffices for distinction, and, above all, do not carelessly increase by their clothes and their habits of life the distance which already separates them from other children. Dress them simply. And if, on the contrary, it should be necessary for you to economize to give your children the pleasure of fine clothes, I would that I might dispose you to reserve your spirit of sacrifice for a better cause. You risk seeing it illily recompensed. You dissipate your money when it would much better avail to save it for serious needs, and you prepare for yourself, later on, a harvest of ingratitude. How dangerous it is to accustom your sons and daughters to a style of living beyond your means and theirs! In the first place, it is very bad for your purse. In the second place, it develops a contemptuous spirit in the very bosom of the family. If you dress your children like little lords and give them to understand that they are superior to you, is it astonishing if they end by disdainful you? You will have nourished at your table the declassée—a product which costs dear and is worthless.

Any fashion of instructing children whose most evident result is to lead them to despise their parents and the customs and activities among which they have grown up is a calamity. It is effective for nothing but to produce a legion of malcontents, with hearts totally estranged from their origin, their race, their natural interests—everything, in short, that makes the fundamental fabric of a man. Once detached from the vigorous stock which produced them, the wind of their restless ambition drives them over the earth like dead leaves that will in the end be heaped up to ferment and rot together.

Nature does not proceed by leaps and bounds, but by an evolution slow and certain. In preparing a career for our children let us imitate her. Let us not confound progress and advancement with those violent exercises called somersaults; let us not so bring up our children that they will come to despise work and the aspirations and simple spirit of their fathers; let us not expose them to the temptation of being ashamed of our poverty if they them-

selves come to fortune. A society is indeed diseased when the sons of peasants begin to feel disgust for the fields, when the sons of sailors desert the sea, when the daughters of workmen, in the hope of being taken for heiresses, prefer to walk the streets alone rather than beside their honest parents. A society is healthy, on the contrary, when each of its members applies himself to doing very nearly what his parents have done before him, but doing it better, and, looking to future elevation, is content first to fulfill conscientiously more modest duties.

Education should make independent men. If you wish to train your children for liberty, bring them up simply and do not for a moment fear that in so doing you are putting obstacles in the way of their happiness. It will be quite the contrary. The more costly toys a child has, the more feasts and curious entertainments, the less he is amused.

In this there is a sure sign. Let us be temperate in our methods of entertaining youth, and especially let us not thoughtlessly create for them artificial needs. Food, dress, nursery, amusements—let all these be as natural and simple as possible. With the idea of making life pleasant for their children some parents bring them up in habits of gormandizing and idleness, accustoming them to sensations not meant for their age, multiply their parties and entertainments. Sorry gifts these! In place of a free man you are making a slave. Gorged with luxury, he tires of it in time, and yet when for one reason or another his pleasures fall him he will be miserable, and you with him, and what is worse, perhaps in some capital encounter of life you will be ready—you and he together—to sacrifice manly dignity, truth and duty from sheer sloth.

Let us bring up our children simply—I had almost said rudely. Let us entice them to exercise that gives them endurance, even to privations. Let them belong to those who are better trained to fatigue and the earth for a bed than to the comforts of the table and couches of luxury. So we shall make men of them, independent and staunch, who may be counted on, who will not sell themselves for pottage and who will have withal the faculty of being happy.

A too easy life brings with it a sort of lassitude in vital energy. One becomes blasé, disillusioned, an old young man, past being diverted. How many young people are in this state! Upon them have been deposited, like a sort of mold, the traces of our decrepitude, our skepticism, our vices and the bad habits they have contracted in our company. What reflections upon ourselves these youths weary of life force us to make! What announcements are graven on their brows!

These shadows say to us by contrast that happiness lies in a life true, active, spontaneous, ungalled by the yoke of the passions, of unnatural needs, of unhealthy stimulus, keeping intact the physical faculty of enjoying the light of day and the air we breathe and in the heart the capacity to thrill with the love of all that is generous, simple and fine.

The artificial life engenders artificial thought and a speech little sure of itself. Normal habits, deep impressions, the ordinary contact with reality, bring frankness with them. Falsehood is the vice of a slave, the refuge of the cowardly and weak. He who is free and strong is unflinching in speech. We should encourage in our children the hardihood to speak frankly. What do we ordinarily do? We trample on natural disposition, level it down to the uniformity which for the crowd is synonymous with good form. To think with one's own mind, feel with one's own heart, express one's own personality—how unconventional, how rustic! Oh, the atrocity of an education which consists in the perpetual muzzling of the only thing that gives any of us his reason for being! Of how many soul murders do we become guilty! Some are struck down with bludgeons, others gently smothered with pillows! Everything conspires against independence of character. When we are little, people wish us to be dolls or graven images; when we grow up they approve of us on condition that we are like all the rest of the world—automatons; when you have seen one of them you've seen them all. So the lack of originality and initiative is upon us, and platitudes and monotony are the distinctions of today. Truth can free us from this bondage. Let our children be taught to be themselves, to ring clear, without crack or muffle. Make loyalty a need to them, and in their gravest failures, if only they acknowledge them, account it for merit that they have not covered their sin.

To frankness let us add ingenuousness in our solicitude as educators. Let us have for this comrades of childhood—a trifle uncivilized, it is true, but so gracious and friendly—all possible regard. We must not frighten it away. When it has once fled it so rarely comes back! Ingenuousness is not simply the sister of truth, the guardian of the individual qualities of each of us; it is besides a great informing and educating force. I see among us too many practical people, so called, who go about armed with terrifying spectacles and huge shears to ferret out naive things and clip their wings. They uproot ingenuousness from life, from thought, from education, and pursue it even to the region of dreams. Under pretext of making men of their children they prevent their being children at all; as if before the ripe fruit of autumn, flowers did not have to be, and perfumes, and songs of birds, and all the fairy springtime.

I ask indulgence for everything naive and simple—not alone for the innocent conceits that flutter round the curly heads of children, but also for the legend, the folk song, the tales of the world of marvel and mystery. The sense of the marvelous is in the child the last coin of that sense of the in-

finite without which a man is like a bird deprived of wings. Let us not wean the child from it, but let us guard in him the faculty of rising above what is earthy, so that he may appreciate later on those pure and moving symbols of vanished ages wherein human truth has found forms of expression that our arid logic will never replace.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

I THINK I have said enough of the spirit and manifestations of the simple life to make it evident that there is here a whole forgotten world of strength and beauty. He can make conquest of it who has sufficient energy to detach himself from the fatal rubbish that trammels our days. It will not take him long to perceive that in renouncing some surface satisfactions and childish ambitions he increases his faculty of happiness and his possibilities of right judgment.

These results concern as much the private as the public life. It is incontestable that in striving against the feverish will to shine, in ceasing to make the satisfaction of our desires the end of our activity, in returning to modest tastes, to the true life, we shall labor for the unity of the family. Another spirit will breathe in our homes, creating new customs and an atmosphere more favorable to the education of children. Little by little our boys and girls will feel the enticement of ideals at once higher and more realizable, and transformation of the home will in time exercise its influence on public spirit.

As the solidity of a wall depends upon the grain of the stones and the consistence of the cement which binds them together, so also the energy of public life depends upon the individual value of men and their power of cohesion. The great desideratum of our time is the culture of the component parts of society, of the individual man. Everything in the present social organism leads us back to this element. In neglecting it we expose ourselves to the loss of the benefits of progress, even to making our most persistent efforts turn to our own hurt. If in the midst of means continually more and more perfected the workman diminish-

es in value, of what use are these fine tools at his disposal? By their very excellence to make more evident the faults of him who uses them without discernment or without conscience. The wheelwork of the great modern machine is infinitely delicate. Carelessness, incompetence or corruption may produce here disturbances of far greater gravity than would have threatened the more or less rudimentary organism of the society of the past. There is need, then, of looking to the quality of the individual called upon to contribute in any measure to the workings of this mechanism. This individual should be once solid and pliable, inspired with the central law of life to be oneself and fraternal. Everything within us and without us becomes simplified and unified under the influence of this law, which is the same for everybody and by which each one should guide his actions, for our essential interests are not opposing; they are identical. In cultivating the spirit of simplicity we should arrive, then, at giving to public life a stronger cohesion.

The phenomena of decomposition and destruction that we see there may all be attributed to the same cause—lack of solidity and cohesion. It will never be possible to say how contrary to social good are the trifling interests of caste, of coterie, of church, the bitter strife for personal welfare, and, by a fatal consequence, how destructive these things are of individual happiness. A society in which each member is preoccupied with his own well being is organized disorder. This is all that we learn from the irreconcilable conflicts of our uncompromising egotism.

We too much resemble those people who claim the rights of family only to gain advantage from them, not to do honor to the connection. On all rounds of the social ladder we are forever putting forth claims. We all take the ground that we are creditors; no one recognizes the fact that he is a debtor, and our dealings with our fellows consist in inviting them, in tones sometimes amiable, sometimes arrogant, to discharge their indebtedness to us. No good thing is attained in this spirit. For, in fact, it is the spirit of privilege, that eternal enemy of universal law, that obstacle to brotherly understanding, which is ever presenting itself anew.

In a lecture delivered in 1882 M. Renan said that a nation is "a spiritual family," and he added, "The essential of a nation is that all the individuals should have many things in common, and also that all should have forgotten much." It is important to know what to forget and what to remember, not only in the past, but also in our daily life. Our memories are lumbered with the things that divide us; the things which unite us slip away. Each of us keeps at the most luminous point of his souvenirs a lively sense of his secondary quality, his part of agriculturist, day laborer, man of letters, public officer, proletarian, bourgeois, or political or religious sectarian, but his essential quality, which is to be a son of his country and a man, is relegated to the shade. Scarcely does he keep even a theoretic notion of it. So that what occupies us and determines our actions is precisely the thing that separates us from others, and there is hardly place for that spirit of unity which is as the soul of a people.

So, too, do we foster bad feeling in our brothers. Men animated by a spirit of particularism, exclusiveness and pride are continually clashing. They cannot meet without rousing afresh the sentiment of division and rivalry. And so there slowly heaps up in their remembrance a stock of reciprocal ill will, of mistrust, of rancor. All this is bad feeling with its consequences.

It must be rooted out of our midst. Remember, forget! This we should say to ourselves every morning, in all our relations and affairs. Remember the essential, forget the accessory! How much better should we discharge our duties as citizens if high and low were nourished from this spirit! How easy to cultivate pleasant remembrances in the mind of one's neighbor by sowing it with kind deeds and refraining from procedures of which in spite of himself he is forced to say, with hatred in his heart, "Never in the world will I forget!"

The spirit of simplicity is a great magician. It softens asperities, bridges chasms, draws together hands and hearts. The forms which it takes in the world are infinite in number, but never does it seem to us more admirable than when it shows itself across the fatal barrier of position, interest or prejudice, overcoming the greatest obstacles, permitting those whom everything seems to separate to understand one another, esteem one another, love one another. This is the true social cement that goes into the building of a people.

THE END.

A TARTAR TRICKSTER.

The Way He Tried to Sell a Valise to a Foreigner.

At the annual fair in Nijni Novgorod I stepped with a German-Russian friend into a saddlery, where he wished to purchase a valise. He picked out one for which the Tartar merchant named a price that was evidently much in excess of its real value. My friend was making the usual feint under such circumstances of leaving the store when he noticed that the dealer, with a rapid movement, stuck a paper in the outside pocket of his valise. Not being a greenhorn in Russia, he knew immediately what the Tartar was up to.

"But, barin," said the latter, culling him back, "come. Look at the leather and the lining, silk all through. Please examine it carefully." He handed the valise again to my friend and turned back to his stock, apparently looking for other satchels to show. With a sly wink my friend extracted a ten ruble note from the outer pocket of the valise and hid it in his hand. Then he said: "Don't trouble yourself any longer. This valise seems to be what you say it is, and I will take it."

The Tartar grinned broadly as he turned around, satisfied that his little trick had succeeded. Then while my friend pretended to count out the purchase price he took hold once more of the valise in order accidentally to discover the bank note in it. I shall never forget his eyes, which bulged out of their sockets, or the petrified smile on his face when he found his money gone. He was so bewildered that he stammered like a drunken man.

"The fellow really ought to get a lesson," my friend said to me in German, while he kept the trickster in suspense for several minutes before handing him back the bank note, together with the valise, which the dealer now offered for less than half of what he had demanded before. Sigmund Kraus in *Booklovers' Magazine*.

CONVERSATION "DON'TS."

Don't indulge in personalities. They invariably return worse than they started out.

Don't mention family feuds. It embarrasses the listener, and you are sure to regret it.

Don't talk of the cost of things. It gives the rich a chance for boastfulness, and may be embarrassing to the poor.

Don't tell your personal interests, occupations, loves or aspirations. No body wants to hear them, and you give your dignity a mortal stab.

Don't discuss children. If you have any the chances are you are boring those who have not. If you have none, you are sure to be mortally wounding those who have.

Don't discuss dress. The lady whose evening gown you are scoring may have come direct from Paris, wearing the newest thing, and the whole subject is a hopeless one anyway.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Long and Short Letters.

Sherwin Cody in his "Training Course in Correct English, Business Correspondence and Advertisement Writing" lays down some rules as to the length of business letters. He says:

"Write a long letter to—

"A farmer.

"A woman.

"A customer who has asked you a question.

"A customer who is angry and needs quieting down and will be made only more angry if you seem to slight him.

"A man who is in a created, but must be convinced before he will buy your goods.

"Write a short letter to—

"A busy business man.

"An indifferent man on whom you want to make a sharp impression.

"A person who has written you about a trivial matter for which he cares little.

"A man who wants only a record or a piece of information.

"A person who needs only the slightest reminder of something he has forgotten or overlooked."

Easy Language to Learn.

Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., in his Glasgow address as rector of the university alluded to the story that the Scots who founded the kingdom of Dalriada killed all the men and women who were Picts and spoke their non-Aryan language. "I know that only five words of the Pictish tongue remain," he said. "In an examination which allowed to candidates a free choice from all languages I should select the Pictish language. It can be mastered in one minute."

WARNING BY LODGE

People Will Have Rate Regulation or Public Ownership of Railroads.

DANGER IN LATTER COURSE

Massachusetts Senator Advocates Government Supervision of Freight

Rates by Court, but Not Authority to Fix Them—Sees Into the Future.

Boston, Jan. 21.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the chief speaker at a dinner given in his honor last night by the Middlesex club. In a 40-minute speech Senator Lodge declared against the supervision of railroad rates by the interstate commerce commission and in favor of a special court, this court to have power only to revise rates, not to fix them.

He gave warning that unless government supervision of rates was obtained the country would see four years hence a tremendous popular and radical movement for public ownership. The senator said in part: "The president laid down in his message to congress a policy in regard to interstate commerce, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter. It is a serious and important measure and great and perplexing question. Those who regard the policy of the president as radical and likely to make great changes, make a mistake. I think that the policy suggested by the president is conservative.

"There is no shutting our eyes to the fact that a great movement is going forward toward the government ownership of railroads. I fear that in putting the railroads and other great corporations under government ownership you would found a social bureaucracy, not only tyrannical, but economically weak.

"The policy of the president is not to attack the railroads, for the railroads do not earn very splendid dividends, and no one wants to see the railroads other than prosperous. What the president's policy stands for is an equalization of rates, not only to give the small shipper fair returns, but also to make up to the railroads that which the great corporations force them to give up in the matter of rebates, and to abolish rebates and the differentials between various points.

"Today New York and Boston are suffering from railroad differentials, made to benefit points further south. The question is difficult, but if not dealt with now it will assume alarming proportions.

"President Roosevelt's desire is to try to settle this by legislation. I do not think it should be placed in the hands of an interstate commerce commission, but in the hands of an official court, not to fix rates, but to say when rates are excessive.

"It is a matter that can be left for natural laws to regulate. Four years hence we will be brought face to face with a great radical socialistic proposition, to put all railroads into the hands of the government. If we meet it now fearlessly without either thoughtless conservatism or thoughtless radicalism, we shall solve it with great benefit to our country, to our race and to western civilization."

ARMY PROVIDED FOR.

House Passes Appropriation Bill With an Amendment.

Washington Jan. 21.—The house of representatives passed the army appropriation bill after voting by a large majority to incorporate in it an amendment providing that hereafter retired army officers assigned to the militia of the several states shall not receive any pay or allowances additional to their pay as retired officers, where such pay and allowances exceed those of a major.

The statehood bill and the fur seal indemnity bill again divided the attention of the senate and both again went over without action. Mr. Fulton spoke in support of the indemnity bill and Messrs. McCreary and Bates in opposition to the statehood measure.

The senate confirmed the nomination of E. D. Robinson to be postmaster at Butler, Pa., and these in Ohio: George C. Watson, New Concord; William Reed, Kent; John Campbell, Warren; Thomas E. Dunnington, Malta; George E. Reed, Prairie Depot; O. W. Curtis, Swanton.

LAFOLLETTE FOR SENATOR.

Wisconsin Republicans Pledge Themselves to Vote for Him.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—A Republican caucus has been called for Monday night to nominate a candidate to succeed United States Senator Joseph V. Quarles.

Forty-six of the 48 LaFollette supporters, members of the assembly, have pledged themselves to vote in the caucuses until a senator shall be nominated, and to prevent an adjournment without a nomination they will vote for Governor LaFollette. This action, it is said, practically assures the election of the governor to the United States senate.

Despondent Man Shoots Himself.

Columbus, O., Jan. 21.—Despondent because of illness, David Kellogg, a traveling man from Lowe, Mich., shot himself at a boarding house here. He will probably die. He said he was out of money and had no friends in Columbus to whom he could appeal.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Atwater, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Graze, at their home 146 Chestnut street, Saturday morning, a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Harbaugh, aged 84 years, an old resident of Orrville, died Tuesday of the infirmities of age.

Frank Poe, formerly employed by the Russell & Company but more recently of Ironton, is visiting in the city for a few days.

A traveling man reported to the chief of police Saturday morning the loss of a pocketbook containing \$81 at the Pennsylvania railroad station.

Miss Mame Sheehar has resigned her position with Attorney C. C. Bow, of Canton, and has taken a similar one with the Mercantile bank, of Cleveland.

The chart of the Auditorium and tickets for the McKinley memorial banquet in Canton have been placed in Hankins' news depot. Anyone desiring tickets may obtain them there.

The chart of the Auditorium and tickets for the McKinley memorial banquet in Canton have been placed in Hackett's furniture store. Any one desiring tickets may obtain them there.

Those departments of the Massillon Bridge Company which have been recently closed down, will reopen Monday, orders and working material having been received in quantity to warrant it.

Israel Stuck, 86 years of age, one of the pioneers of this county, is seriously ill at his home near Justus, with acute bronchitis, and physicians fear that he will not recover. Until a few weeks ago he had never been sick.

Miss Florence Krause, who lives north of the city, and William H. Lape, of this city, were married by the Rev. J. V. Kaempker in St. Mary's church at 8:30 Wednesday morning. The newly married pair will live in Massillon.

About seventy-five relatives and friends pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. John Hammel, at their home in Center street, Friday evening. Progressive euchre was played at nine tables. The prizes were won by Mrs. William Blaumeiser, William Blaumeiser, Mrs. William Weiner and George Greenfelder.

Mrs. Philippina Winhold celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday Friday afternoon at the home of one of her grandchildren, John Sheffer, in West street. Thirty guests were present, including the choir of St. John's church, which contributed several songs to the programme of entertainment. Mrs. Winhold received a number of handsome gifts.

The funeral of the late Peter Studer was held from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The services were largely attended and the floral tributes were abundant. The pall bearers were H. H. Snyder, Jacob Miller, Jeremiah Stoner, R. H. Miller, J. J. Wendling and John Albrecht. The interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Easter comes this year within two days of as late as it can possibly come—on April 23. Only three times in the last century did it come so late and only twice during the present century will it come so late. In 1886 this crowning feast of the church came on April 25—the latest possible date, in 1859 it fell on April 24 and in 1848 on April 23. In 1943 it will again fall on April 25 and in 2,000 it will again fall on April 23.

The plant of the Structural Steel Car Company, at Canton, never operated because the company became insolvent shortly before the works were completed, was sold Thursday afternoon for \$40,000 to the Cheswick Manufacturing Company, formerly located at Cheswick, Pa., and recently burned out. It is promised that before April 1 the plant will be put in operation with a force of seventy-five men, which will be rapidly increased. George C. Reiter, jr., is president of the Cheswick Company and his father, Captain George C. Reiter, connected with the United States navy and located at Washington, is said to be the principal stockholder.

In May, 1902, a man by the name of Adam Shawbell, living in this vicinity, hired a horse and buggy from the livery stable of David Miller. He sold the horse to Michael Lung and skipped with the money for parts unknown. He succeeded in eluding the police and no trace was picked up until Wednesday when the local police were informed of the arrest of a man by that name at Akron for horse stealing. He is now in the Akron jail awaiting the action of the grand jury under \$1,000 bail. The Massillon police will not interfere unless Shawbell should be acquitted. Under present conditions Shawbell will probably go to the penitentiary for a term of years.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says: The Rev. Charles W. Smith, LL. D., editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, one week from next Sunday, January 30, will preach a memorial sermon for

the late President William McKinley in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Canton, O. The service will be held in commemoration of the birth of President McKinley. Dr. Smith was pastor of the Canton church from 1873 to 1875, just before Mr. McKinley became a member of congress, and he was intimately acquainted with the late President. He will preach in the morning and deliver the memorial address in the evening. Preparations are being made for the services and they will be very impressive. The Rev. Oliver W. Holmes is the pastor of the congregation.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Thelma Irene Brannon, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brannon, 195 Wooster street, died at the family home Friday morning at 8 o'clock after a two weeks' illness. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

PETER F. MOSEN.

Dalton, Jan. 20.—Peter F. Mosen, aged 60 years, a well known farmer, died at his home a mile and a half south of Dalton at 8 o'clock Thursday night, death being due to pneumonia. He is survived by his wife. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Mennonite church.

NEARBY TOWNS.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, Jan. 20.—Christ C. Lehman and son Philip went to Tuscarawas county on Saturday to visit friends for a few days.

The death of Mrs. Fred Kiener, of near Chippewa, occurred Saturday. Interment took place at the old Mennonite church Tuesday.

Jacob Neurswander is here from Berne, Ind., visiting with friends and relatives.

Literary will be held at the Byall school house Friday night.

The Sonnenberg Telephone Company is making rapid progress and is now extending its lines to West Lebanon.

Two sleigh loads of young people took a ride to Abe Gerber's residence last Tuesday.

Miss Caroline Schumacher has returned to Allen county after visiting here a few weeks with friends and relatives.

H. Y. Roebuck, of Dalton, has purchased the Bowers and Smith farm and is having it cleared up.

John Schneck is on the sick list.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 20.—Mrs. William Dredtke and Mrs. John G. Warwick are on the sick list.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Kline, a daughter.

Miss May Kelly has returned from a visit to Barbenton.

Alexander Uhl and William Keplinger were business visitors in Akron Thursday.

ELTON.

Elton, Jan. 20.—The No. 5 mine has ceased work for the present.

Some of our neighbors are putting up ice.

Erwin Baskey is still in charge of the McFarren school.

Some of our miners talk of going to Pennsylvania to work.

M. A. Boughman made a trip to Beach City Saturday evening.

C.-A. STOCKHOLDERS MET.

One Massillon Director Elected Thursday.

Stockholders of the Canton-Akron Railway Company held their annual meeting Thursday afternoon in the office of Attorney John C. Welty. What was done besides the election of directors is not made public, officials declining to make a statement.

The directors elected are the same with one exception as those who composed the previous board. C. M. Russell of Massillon was added to the board.

At a meeting of the directorate after the stockholders' session officers were chosen as follows: W. H. Hoover, New Berlin, president; Chauncey Eldridge, Boston, vice president; P. L. Saltonstall, Boston, treasurer; E. S. Dimmock, general manager. The other directors are J. R. Nutt, Cleveland; Mr. Tucker, Boston; J. C. Welty and E. J. Rauch.—Canton Repository.

WANTED—Young Man from Stark county to prepare for desirable position in Govt. Mail Service. Salary \$800. Rapid promotion to \$1500. Splendid opportunity. Address C. W., Box 1, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when



Jell-O produces better results in two minutes! Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfection. Asurprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it today. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Chocolate and Cherry. At grocers. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM POWDER. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 3 pkgs. for 25c.

SOLONS OF THE SOUTH

Seem to Be Friendly With President Roosevelt.

NO BIG POKER GAMES NOWADAYS

Washington Stories About Great Senatorial Games Belong to the Realm of Fiction—Dolliver Made Fairbanks Blush.

Washington, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Relations between the president and a large number of southern senators are not strained, judging from the fact that the senators frequently call at the White House and that Mr. Roosevelt discusses with them the very questions which have given rise to differences between the southern people and the president. Some of the senators not only go to the executive offices of the president, but several call at his home in the evening and remain for hours, when they temperately discuss conditions in the south and what would be best for both races. It is rather surprising in view of the bitter feeling that has been engendered by the attitude of the president toward the south, but these conferences may result in a better understanding in the future.

Beneficiaries of Claims.
When one reads of claims being passed by the senate—hoary old claims of forty and fifty years ago—one naturally feels that in the gallery is the gray haired claimant watching and waiting for the long looked for restitution of his just dues which a hard hearted government has withheld for years. But these old claimants are not to be found. The persons interested in the claims, you will find, are the well known lobbyists and attorneys who look after all such "pickups." How much of this money finds its way into the hands of the rightful claimants or their heirs? Mighty little, if the truth were known. The lawyers get it.

Fiction About Poker.
Stories of tall poker games occurring in Washington are not so frequently heard as in days of yore. There was a time when it was apparently the duty of every correspondent to tell about a great "senatorial game" or some other game in which officials participated. Now such stories would stamp a man as foolish, because what few games are played are so small as to be not worth noticing. In fact, nearly all the Washington poker stories were fiction.

Made Fairbanks Blush.
Here is one of the many stories told of the Fairbanks trip to the west last fall. It was at St. Paul, where the speeches were made in the People's church, which had a large amphitheater packed full of people. Senator Fairbanks had finished his speech, and observing some ladies he knew as one side of the platform, he went over and talked with them. Senator Dolliver, who followed Fairbanks, smiled him and took advantage of the incident to have some fun, for Dolliver never misses an opportunity of the kind. "Now, where is Fairbanks?" he inquired. "Oh, there he is, talking with the ladies. That's the way it has been ever since we have been on this trip. As soon as he spies a good looking woman you will see his long legs stalking in that direction."

Fairbanks blushed like a sixteen-year-old girl and returned to his seat on the platform, while the crowd howled with delight.

Rockyboy Wins.

For some time there has been pending in the senate a bill to give relief to Rockyboy's band of American born Indians in Montana. Some of the newspaper men nicknamed Senator Beveridge "Rockyboy" in consequence of the bill and styled him chief, as he wanders about the senate more than any other senator. The other day the bill came up, and several senators were about to oppose it, but Beveridge as a joke came to the rescue, and the bill was passed. If the bill ever gets through, the real Rockyboy will owe it to his nicknamesake in the senate.

When Perkins Presides.
Senator Perkins, who was for several years a sailor man, presided over the sessions of the senate during the absence of Senator Frye. Asked how he was getting along, he replied: "Oh, we manage to hold her on her course pretty well. Sometimes, as a sailor would say, she drifts a little out-of-west, but by putting the helm hard down we are able to fetch her up."

Fun With a Waiter.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York was inclined to have some fun with a negro waiter in a Washington cafe. Fitzgerald could see at a glance that the negro was fresh from Virginia and sought to initiate him into the ways of a first class eating establishment. Among other things ordered were two fried eggs. Fitzgerald being careful to tell the waiter to see "that one was fried on one side and the other on the other." The waiter had heard a lot about the liberal tips for which the place was noted and was anxious to serve his customer in proper fashion, so he made a precipitate dash for the kitchen. After a considerable delay the waiter came back and, with a sad look, inquired if he had correctly taken the order, as the cook had "and a question about it. Fitzgerald replied that the order was all right. In the meantime others in the cafe had caught the humor of the situation and howled. Once again the waiter came back and, with a still sadder look, exclaimed, "Dead, dead, de cook say hadn't yuh better get dem eggs scrambled."

ARTHUR W. DUNK.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, Jan. 21.—Dun's weekly review of trade says today: Progress is more rapid in manufacture than in distribution, but this is largely due to the effect of unseasonable weather at some points and the unsettled feeling in the south, where the collapse of cotton prices has retarded collections and caused many cancellations.

That production is maintained by mills and furnaces may be taken as evidence of confidence in the future. Iron and steel plants lead in activity, with woollens the feature in textile fabrics. Settlement of the protracted labor struggle at Fall River is encouraging, but the industrial atmosphere is disturbed elsewhere. Prices of newly opened lines of woollens are higher, but consumption is not curtailed. Another strength in footwear has restricted business, buyers in the Boston market placing few contracts. Generally any alteration in quotations of iron and steel is the best possible guarantee of continued activity. Conservatism now controls the situation, holding prices at a position that is attractive, considering the volume of business and cost of production. Coke ovens are establishing new records of fuel output and traffic conditions cause little delay. Very extensive contracts for machinery are pending, and a considerable quantity of pipes and tubes are wanted, while the Pittsburgh mills are not only fully engaged, but have orders running well into the future. Structural steel and rails are quiet, although large contracts are pending.

AMERICAN ENGINEER SLAIN.

Fell at Hands of Indians Near Hermosillo, Mexico.

Washington, Jan. 21.—News has been received from Mexico that J. K. McKenzie, a well-known mining engineer of Chicago, had been killed by Indians in the state of Sonora, five miles from Hermosillo, Mexico.

Mr. McKenzie at the time was inspecting mines for well-known eastern capitalists. His wife is in Washington visiting and the news of the killing was sent to her. Mr. McKenzie was associated in business in Chicago with Mr. Potter, a relative by marriage of Secretary Morton, who has interested himself in the case.

SOUTHERN ROOSTERS WIN.

Big Cocking Main in Kentucky Attracts Numerous Sports.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—The south won the cocking main of north vs south fought on the Kentucky side of the river near here. D. H. Pearce of Appleton, Wis., represented the north, and E. F. Burke of Springfield, Mo., represented the south.

Thirteen fights took place, Burke winning nine and the main. Men were present from almost every state in the union and it is estimated that \$75,000 changed hands on the result.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Improved export demand for Canadian wheat and a reported scarcity of seed wheat in Texas caused a firm finish in the wheat market here today. At the close May wheat was up 1/4c. Corn and oats are each up 1/4c. Closing prices: Wheat, May, \$1.15; corn, May, 44¢@45¢; oats, May, 31¢@31 1/2¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 20.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 51¢@51 1/2¢; new high mixed, 49 1/2¢@50¢; new yellow ear, 54 1/2¢@54 3/4¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36 1/2¢@36 3/4¢; No. 3, 36¢@36 1/2¢; No. 4, 34 1/2¢@35¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13@13.25; No. 2, \$12@12.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.75@13; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50@12.75; loose from wagon, \$14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 30¢; candled, 27¢@28¢; storage, 22¢@23¢.

Butter—Prints, 32 1/2¢@33¢; tubs, 32¢@32 1/2¢; dairy, 24¢@25¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13¢@13 1/2¢; Ohio cream, 12 1/2¢@13¢; Limburger, new, 13 1/2¢@14¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.40@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25@3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50@4; choice mixed cows, \$3.45@4.50; medium to good milk cows, \$2.00@3.50; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$2.75@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.00@3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2.25@2.75; fair to choice stockers, \$1.50@2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.75@8; heavy and thin calves, \$3.75@5.50. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$4.85; medium weights, \$4.80@4.85; best heavy yorkers, \$4.80; good light yorkers, \$4.60@4.70; pigs, good to prime, \$4.50@4.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.75@6; good to choice mixed \$5.15@5.50; fair to good mixed, \$3.75@4.75; culls and common, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, spring, \$4@7.65.

An Irish King of Portugal.

An Irishman was once king of Portugal, or at least he once ruled in the king's stead over that country. In November, 1640, there was a revolution in Portugal, brought about by the tyrannical exactions of Miguel Vasconcellos, the secretary of state. The hated minister was shot and the vice queen, Margaret of Savoy, abdicated. The crown was offered to the Duke of Braganza, who was living at Villarciosa. Meanwhile, until the duke should accept the crown, the people of Lisbon elected a popular and influential Irish merchant, named John Darcy, who resided in the city, as their nominal king. Darcy accepted the honor conferred upon him and bore the title of "King of Portugal" from Dec. 1 to Dec. 6, 1640.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS!

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Massillon Citizen Shows You How To Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary troubles sets in they think it will soon pass away. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney trouble. That is just where the danger is. You must cure these troubles or they lead to more serious ills. Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. N. Youngblood, molder, living at 76 3rd street, Massillon, says: "For years I suffered from aching across the small of my back. It was at times very severe, especially when stooping or lifting, and whenever I caught cold it aggravated the pain. My wife used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved her in a short time. This convinced me that they were a good remedy and I got them for myself at Baltzly's drug store. They did the same for me as they did for my wife. The first dose helped and a continuation of the treatment relieved the backache and strengthened the kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

GEN. WALLACE WORSE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—The condition of General Lee Wallace is reported from Crawfordsville to be very serious. He has been confined to his bed for several days and is very weak.

LANCASTER BANK SUSPENDS.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 21.—The City Savings Fund and Trust Company, of this city, today posted a notice of suspension.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss. Florence G. Miller's Adm'r. vs. T. W. McQue et al. By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 18, 1905, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as the southwest corner of Section Twenty (20), in Township One (1), Range Ten (10), of said county and state, and contains one hundred and sixty (160) acres. Located about one mile north of North Lawrence, on the Lawrence and Canal Fulton road. Appraised at Eighty-Five Hundred (\$8500) Dollars. TERMS—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. FRANK MCKINNEY, Sheriff. TIBBALS & FRANK, Attorneys.

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

The Store of Leaders From Day to Day.

The Honor Bright Under Muslins

Get your LACES

and fine Embroideries at this store.

Also your Fine Nain-sooks, Hazalia, Linone, Cambric Muslin, Long cloth and all Standard brands of Soft Finished Muslins.



Honor Bright Muslin Underwear

Get your Sheets, Pillow Cases, Sheeting, Pillow Tubing and Bleached, Half Bleached, Muslins in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, widths at this store.

The Place to Buy Your Domestics.

The Leading Standard Brands at the lowest possible prices.

Everybody's Magazine

For February contains another installment of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance."

The Woman's Home Companion.

the bright, up-to-date magazine for women. Now on sale for February, 10c copy. Leave your subscriptions with us and save money.

Bahney's, 20 E. MAIN ST.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR RENT.

BAHEMENT under Hansen & Blaumeiser's shoe store; will rent for barber shop or shipping parlor; all modern conveniences installed. Inquire 32 E. Main St.

FARM—Welker farm, situated 1 mile east of Massillon. Inquire of Hatfield M. Welker, 6 N. Grape St.

HOUSE—Six room brick house, 98 E. Charles St.; bath and all modern conveniences; vacant Feb. 1. Apply to Charles E. Archer.

HOUSE—Six room house, 73 Third St.; gas, city and cistern water. Inquire of J. J. Diehlman, at Diehlman's clothing house.

HOUSE—One 4 room house on Superior St., \$8.00 per month. B. Burd.

HOUSE—Six room house with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire 65 Plum.

NOTICE to Fraternal and other organizations wishing good location at cheap rent in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, can find it by calling on John Longheller, Sec'y of Trustees, 106 Washington St.

ROOM—One nicely furnished room in private family; quiet pleasant place. Address M. F. Care of Independent.

ROOMS—Two furnished rooms; suitable for one or two persons. Inquire A. H. Wendling, 38 W. Tremont St.

ROOMS—Five rooms on East Tremont St.; \$4.00 per month. Inquire W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie St.

LOST.

DOG—English setter dog, nine months old, black about head and large spot on side. Information leading to its return will be rewarded by Arvine Wase.

MISCELLANEOUS

DINER's neatly and cheaply renovated at the Jones upholstering shop. Drop him a postal and he will call for and deliver the work. All kinds of upholstering and reupholstering done. Geo. Jones, 212 Duane St.

MONEY to loan on first mortgage. Isaac Conrad Real Estate, Inc., Loans. Over Merchants Bank.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE and lot on Woodland Ave.; house has six rooms, large reception hall, open stairway, gas and city water; good garden; double house. Will sell cheap for cash or will rent for \$15 per month in advance. F. L. Boerger, 41 Humberger's store.

FOR SALE.
A CLEAN, up-to-date stock of general merchandise; will invoice about \$2,900; owner interested in other business; a very good business opportunity. Inquire at this office.

ABSTRACTS—The purchaser should be particular about the Abstract of Title. Accept only the most complete and dependable. Trump Abstract Company, Eagle Bldg., Canton, O.

COW—Fresh cow and calf. Inquire of Levi Fullmer, 1/4 miles northeast of Massillon.

FARM—Eighty acres well improved; 5 miles west of Massillon 1 mile southeast of East Greenville. It has a vein of best Massillon coal over 4 ft. thick. R. A. Plann, 26 East Main St., Massillon, O.

HOUSES—Two 7-room houses with bath, and a number of lots on Commonwealth Ave., near the new city hospital grounds, will be sold cheap. B. Burd.

HOUSE—New house in desirable locality; complete in every part; electricity, furnace, hot water; good lot with fruit trees in bearing condition. Inquire Theo H. Roche, 144 East Oak St., or Warren E. Russell.

LIBRARY of American History; cheap; 500 large volumes; Abstract of Title; durably bound. City Wall Paper and Paint Store, N. Erie St.

PROPERTY—A fine residence property on E. Main St. A 7-room house with modern conveniences on S. East St. A good lot on Superior St. Bargains if sold at once. W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie St.

WANTED

A MIDDLE AGED Lady for general housework; one who wants a home inquire at 26 Green St.

ENERGETIC, trustworthy man or woman to work in Ohio representing large manufacturing company; salary \$40 to \$50 per month; paid weekly; expenses advanced. Address with stamp, J. H. Moore, Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in this territory; elegant side line, convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittances. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

TO Buy a small farm with good house and barn thereon. Address Box 600 Dalton, O. R. F. B. No. 2.